

me forcibly, that certain aneurisms might thus be cured. At least the attempt could be made without imprudence or danger. Let those who have better opportunities test the suggestion.

As I may not have been sufficiently explicit or clear in my description of the two first turns or passes of the bandage, which are merely *preliminary* to the application of the roller, I will here state, that it is firmly wound round the limb two or three times, just as it will adapt itself, flat and even. It is first carried up the limb, then down on the other side, in the same manner—this confines the muscles, and prevents the roller from slipping down, as it is prone to do over the dry and slippery skin; and to prevent all possibility of this accident, I put a pin between each fold or turn. A narrow bandage sets better—the pressure is more equal, it requires few or no twists, and is snug and seemingly. Should the practice I have here described and followed for many years, be equally successful in other hands, I shall esteem myself fortunate in having added my humble modicum of information to the common stock of a most useful and most arduous profession.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF TOBACCO FROM 1614 TO 1625.

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[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

NOTWITHSTANDING the anathemas thundered by James I., of England, against tobacco, the taste for the article continued to prevail in Great Britain, and it is no small proof of its great ascendancy to see it bearing up boldly against royal invective and courtly objugation. Some, or it were better to say, many who trim their sails by winds blowing from rulers, followed in the wake of James, but the great mass of smokers persisted in their practice, and the great increase of duties placed upon tobacco did not prevent its importation. The custom, too, prevailed more extensively in other parts of Europe than heretofore, and the demand for tobacco was greatly increased. In 1615 the Dutch commenced cultivating it at home.* It was planted at Amesfort, a place which subsequently became famous for raising a valued quality. The tobacco, however, which was raised by the Spaniards in the West Indies, was at this time the highest esteemed, and in England bore by far the highest price. A pound of it brought eighteen shillings, while a pound of that from Virginia could only find a market at fifteen shillings less;† still even at three shillings a pound, with a steady or increasing demand, the American planters made large profits, and in 1616 a perfect mania for cultivating tobacco prevailed among them. Every nook and corner of soil was devoted to this vegetable, and the land which ought to have been reserved for the cultivation of the necessaries and indispensable comforts of life—the very streets of Jamestown itself—a profanation indeed for a town named after the “British Solomon!”—were planted with it.‡ When Captain

* Abkürzung von der Anleitung zur Technologie von J. A. Beckmann, p. 158.

† Robertson's History of the Discovery and Settlement of America, book ix. p. 411.

‡ Stith's History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia, p. 146.

Argal arrived as deputy-governor under Lord Delaware, in 1617, he found "the people dispersed, wherever they could find room, to cultivate the *precious weed*, the value of which was supposed to be much augmented by a new mode of cure, drying it on lines rather than fermenting it in heaps."* Nothing received attention but tobacco, for Belknap adds, "the palisades were broken, *the church fallen down*, and the well of fresh water spoiled." The authorities of the colony endeavored to check this mania, but the lust of gain and the maddening spirit of speculation overleaped the bounds of reason, and the people were only restored to their senses by the failure of their ill-judged schemes for speedy riches. Tobacco by law was priced at three shillings per pound, and the advance on goods imported from England was twenty-five per cent.†

The planters were right in turning their chief attention to tobacco, but erred in pushing it to so great an extreme. Their labor before had been directed to objects which encountered too much competition in Europe, such as the planting of vineyards, the manufacture of tar, glass, and other articles. But from this time the industry of Virginia took a new direction: tobacco became and has continued her staple: it proved the source of her riches, when the cultivation was the result of cool calculation instead of feverish excitement, and was made a legal tender—the currency of the colony‡—a currency, if not liable to so many fluctuations as the issues of modern banks, yet, as we shall see, subjected to exaltations and depressions. This weed became peculiar to Virginia, and at a time when English chartered companies, the schemes of nobles and British lotteries failed to settle the prosperity of the colony on a sure basis, or much increase its inhabitants, tobacco did all this, and exerted an influence on the manners, customs, modes of feeling, interests and politics, in that portion of America, which had no inconsiderable bearing on the glorious struggle which established the liberty of the United States. From its first planting in America it continued to increase in extent of cultivation and value, so that the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, referring to King James's proclamations and laws, says,§ "since that time tobacco has become an important article of commerce, by which individuals in Europe and America, *as well as colonies and nations*, have risen to great opulence."

The year 1619 was a notable one both in the history of tobacco and of Virginia. A new importation was made thither from England, and one much needed by the colony—an importation of women! Twelve hundred and sixty-one persons, through the exertions of Sir Edwin Sandys, and the brilliant prospects of the colony, were induced, unlike many who had preceded them, to embark from Great Britain with the intention of becoming permanent settlers in the New World, and not to gain a fortune by planting and commerce, and then return to England to enjoy it.|| Before 1619 very few, if any, single women who were not accompanied by parents, brothers, or near relatives, had emigrated to America, but this

* Belknap's American Biography, vol. ii. p. 154.

† Smith's History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia, p. 147.

‡ Bancroft's History of the United States, vol. i. chap. iv. p. 151.

§ American Biography, vol. i. p. 319.

|| Smith's History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia, p. 165.

year ninety unmarried women of respectability, pleasing manners and appearance, and, as an author of that year expresses it, "young and uncorrupt,"* went to Virginia among the 1261 persons sent by Sandys, literally "to seek their fortunes." The corporation transported them at its own expense, demanding rigorously, however, a hundred pounds of tobacco from the men who married them, and as they were immediately united to tenants of the company, or other thriving men, and as the debt for a wife was considered a debt of honor, the consignment proved one of profit instead of loss. Indeed an act of the Assembly ordained that "the price of a wife should have the precedence of all other debts in recovery and payment, because, of all kinds of merchandize, this was the most desirable."† Such novel shipments, of course, occasioned much merriment among the wits. Dean Swift, in his poem entitled *A Quiet Life and a Good Name*, speaking of an uncomfortable wife, says,

"Zounds! I would ship her to Jamaica,
Or truck the carrion for tobacco!"‡

Tom Brown tells his readers of "virtuous maidens that are willing to be transported with William Penn into Maryland, for the propagation of Quakerism."§ These marriages, however, increased, strengthened, and benefited the colony, made it more permanent and prosperous, gave it more the character of home, and quieted the longings of its inhabitants for England. Contentment was in a great degree secured, and trade with Europe received fresh impulses. The importation of tobacco to England, of what was raised the year before, amounted to twenty thousand pounds.||

The product of Virginia tobacco began now to more than supply the demand made for it in England, and the Virginia corporation made arrangements to dispose of the article in Middleburgh and Flushing.¶ It would be supposed that James, if his fears for the health and prosperity of his subjects were sincere, would have joyfully beheld the pernicious "drugge" diverted from his own kingdom. Such was not the case. James would not consent that the commodity raised in his colonies should find a market out of England. Although his enactments had stated that "a great part of the treasure of his land was spent and exhausted by this onelie drugge so licensiously abused,"** yet he found that the duties upon it brought money into the royal coffers, and that overcame the dislike he had formerly expressed for the weed, and the desire he once manifested to rid Great Britain of it. He and his privy council determined to stop the trade with Flushing and Middleburgh and all European states,†† and concerted measures and enacted laws accordingly. In England, as we have seen, no tobacco which had been imported could be sold without the payment of large impost. This was enjoined by a decree of the

* A Note of the Shipping, Men and Provisions sent to Virginia in 1619, p. 1, 2, 3.

† Stith's History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia, p. 197.

‡ The Works of Jonathan Swift, vol. xiv. p. 199.

§ The Works of Mr. Thomas Brown, vol. iii. p. 29.

|| Maunsell's Statistics in the Northern Light, vol. i. pp. 110, 111.

¶ Robertson's Discovery and Settlement of America, book ix. p. 413.

** Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. xxxi. p. 474.

†† Stith's Discovery and Settlement of Virginia, p. 200.

king on the 25th of May, 1619,* and on the tenth of the following November he published a proclamation to enforce the decree:† but in order that no tobacco should be used which had not paid a tax to the king's treasury, on the 30th of December, 1619, James forbade the culture of tobacco in England and Wales,‡ the only parts of Great Britain that had then attempted raising it, and ordered all the plants which were growing to be rooted up.

This last measure was not unwelcome to the American planters, since, as a sort of equivalent for the high duties with which tobacco was burdened, they were ensured against the competition of the plant raised in England and sold without being subject to impost. This in some degree united the interests of James and the planters, and in order still further to secure the exorbitant taxes to himself, he not only thus gave them the exclusive possession of the English market, but on the 7th of April,§ and the 29th of June,|| 1620, enacted that the importation and sale of tobacco should require a special license from himself. By the *Commissio Specialis concernens le Garbling Herbe Nicotiane* he appointed a board of tobacco inspectors—regular Glentworths perhaps—consisting of eight persons, “to the intent,” as he says in his “princelie consideration,” that the “subjects of his realm should not be occasioned to use any unwholesome spices or druggs, to the ympayring of the health, or to buy the bad instead of the good, to the ympayring of their substance.”¶ Still further to oppress the tobacco planters, he *commanded* the Virginia company to transport to their colony “one hundred dissolute persons convicted of crimes, who should be delivered to them by the knight marshall,”*** the execution of which cost £4000. The same year also beheld the introduction of African negroes into the colony for the culture of tobacco,†† from which germ the present existence of slavery in the United States has grown.

While James I. was making these decrees, laws, and proclamations, and procuring no inconsiderable revenue from the importation and consumption of tobacco, it was continuing to press farther into the recesses of Europe, going from marine countries to those which were inland. The English first carried the habit of smoking, in 1620, to the city of Zittare, in upper Lusatia, and the inhabitants eagerly adopted it.‡‡ The same year a merchant, named Konigsman, returned to the city of Strausburgh from Great Britain, where he had been on a trading voyage. He learned the use of tobacco during his absence, and introduced the custom among the inhabitants of the cathedral town.§§

In 1621 sixty more “maids of virtuous education, young, handsome,

* Hazard's Historical Collections, &c., vol. i. p. 69.

† Ibid., vol. i. p. 90.

‡ Hazard's Historical Collections, &c., vol. i. p. 93.

§ Rymer's Fœdera Conventionis, tome xvii. p. 190. *Commissio Specialis concernens le Garbling Herbe Nicotiane*.

|| Ibid., p. 283. A Proclamation for restraint of the disordered Trading of Tobacco.

¶ Ibid., loc. cit.

** Stith's Discovery and Settlement of Virginia, p. 167.

†† Beverley's History and Present State of Virginia, p. 35.

‡‡ Pensées sur l'Agriculture des Allemands, par Blasco De Lanzi, p. 183.

§§ Ibid., p. 219.

and well recommended,"* were sent from London to Virginia, in order to furnish the unmarried inhabitants of the colony with desirable wives. They arrived safely, and gave so much satisfaction that the price of a wife rose from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, the value of each pound being three shillings sterling, thus making the sum of £22 10s., or about \$100.† In a letter dated London, August 21st, of this year, accompanying a consignment of marriageable ladies to Virginia, it is said, "We send you a shipment, one widow and eleven maids, for wives of the people of Virginia: there hath been especial care had in the choice of them, for there hath not one of them been received but upon good commendations. In case they cannot be presently married, we desire that they may be put with several householders that have wives until they can be provided with husbands. There are nearly fifty more that are shortly to come, and are sent by our honorable lord and treasurer, the Earl of Southampton, and certain worthy gentlemen, who, taking into consideration that the plantation can never flourish till families be planted, and the respect of wives and children for their people on the soil, therefore having given this fair beginning; reimbursing of whose charges, it is ordered that every man who marries them give *one hundred and twenty pounds of best leaf tobacco for each of them*. We desire that the marriage be free, according to nature, and we would not have those maids deceived and married to servants, but only to such free men or tenants as have means to maintain them. We pray you, therefore, to be fathers of them in this business, not enforcing them to marry against their wills."‡ During this year Lord Coke endeavored to rouse the House of Commons to a proper sense of the usurpations James had committed in his proclamations and decrees relating to tobacco, and showed that the monarch had assumed powers of laying and collecting taxes which did not belong to him and which resided in the Parliament.§ In consequence of his representations, and the exertions of Sandys, Digges, and Farrar, the king's acts were legalized by an act which was passed by the house, though it did not receive full powers in consequence of being left amidst the unfinished business at the dissolution of Parliament.|| In the course of the debate on this tobacco question, many curious opinions were given of the foreign luxury. The Rev. Abiel Holmes¶ cites the notes given of a speech of Sir J. Horsely on this occasion. The sketch runs as follows:—"Thought not to speak of this vile weed. When he was first a parliament man not known. Thousands have died of this vile weed. Abhorreth it the more because the king disliketh it. Prohibited to be used in ale houses. No good ground for Virginia. To banish all."

Engaged as James was, at this time, in the legal and revenue concerns of tobacco, this was not the only way in which it came under his notice. He paid a visit to Oxford where there was exhibited before him a comedy

* Bancroft's History of the United States, vol. i. chap. iv. pp. 154, 155.

† Chalmer's Political Annals of the Present United Colonies, p. 46.

‡ Hubbard's Notes to Belknap's American Biography, vol. ii. p. 166.

§ Debates of the Commons in 1620 and 1621, vol. i. p. 169.

|| Chalmer's Political Annals of the Present United Colonies, pp. 51, 70-74.

¶ Annals of America, from the Discovery by Columbus, &c., vol. i. p. 574.

entitled "*The Marriage of the Arts*," by Burten Holyday, student of Christ Church, and afterwards celebrated as a writer and translator. Anthony à Wood says it was acted "with no great applause,"* and that King James was with difficulty persuaded to hear it out. The author of the *Counterblast to Tobacco*, although he saw Ben Jonson's *Gipsies Metamorphosed* "thrice performed with increased delight,"† as it greatly belabored tobacco, could not patiently hear the "Devil's own weed" addressed as follows, notwithstanding the income he derived from it.

"Tobacco's a musician
And in a pipe delieth;
It descends in a close,
Through the organs of the nose,
With a relish that inviteth.
This makes me sing so ho, so ho boyes,
Ho boyes! sound I loudly.
Earth ne'er did breed
Such a jovial weed
Whereof to boast so proudly.

"Tobacco is a lawyer,
His pipes do love long cases:
When our braines it enters,
Our feete do make indentures.
While we seal with stamping paces.
Tobacco's a physician,
Good both for sound and sickly;
'Tis a hot perfume,
That expells cold rheume,
And makes it flow down quickly."

And so on, in many more similar laudatory verses, which are too numerous to quote.

In Virginia the planting of tobacco had got to be the main business of the colony, and besides buying wives for those who had none, bought their merchandize, liquidated their debts, and paid their taxes. Sir George Yeardley, their governor, was succeeded this year by Sir Francis Wyatt in a similar capacity. Wyatt brought with him a written constitution, which Bancroft calls "the basis on which Virginia erected the superstructure of her liberties."‡ He also bore instructions which commanded him to "draw off the people from the excessive planting of tobacco."§ The constitution gave a fixedness to their ideas of right, and contributed permanency to their resentment at James's interference with their trade and their staple. About this time they defrayed the expense of a mission, on a similar subject, by tobacco. King James, during the latter part of his reign, kept up a continual effort to obtain the entire control of the London Virginia Company. During the controversy the colony despatched an agent to England to protest against the governor possessing absolute power, and petition that the liberty of popular assemblies might be retained, "for," it was said, "nothing can conduce more to the public satisfaction and the public utility."|| To pay the costs of this embassy, "a tax of four pounds of the best tobacco was levied upon every male who was above 16 years and had been in the colony a twelve month."¶ In 1622 it was ascertained that the annual importation of tobacco to England, from America, for the seven preceding years, amounted to 142,085 pounds.**

In 1624, in Italy, the Roman Pontiff manifested some of James's disposition towards tobacco, being provoked by the Spanish ecclesiastics

* Annals of Oxford, derived and condensed from Anthony à Wood, p. 412.

† Nichols's Progresses, Processions, and Magnificent Festivities of King James the First, &c., vol. iv. p. 714.

‡ Bancroft's History of the United States, vol. i. chap. iv. p. 158.

§ Belknap's American Biography, vol. ii. p. 175.

¶ Burk's History of Virginia, vol. i. pp. 276, 277.

** Henning's Statutes at Large, &c. Act xxxv. vol. i. p. 128.

** Stith's Discovery and Settlement of Virginia, p. 246.

using it while celebrating the august ceremonies of the mass. This pontiff was Maffeo Barberini, the fourth Urban of the Holy See, and he demonstrated his execration of such ungodliness by publishing a bull of excommunication against all who should take snuff in church. This was about contemporaneous with his ordering the brass to be stripped from the roof of the venerable Pantheon*—spared even by the Goths and Vandals—in order to adorn an altar, thus giving rise to the saying—

“Quod non fecere Barbari, fecere Barberini.”

On the 26th of August, of the same year, James I., of England, followed up his restrictions and annoying legislation by another “*Proclamation concerning Tobacco*.”† On the 29th of September Sir Edwin Sandys, as an offset to the many incumbrances which had been placed upon the Virginia staple, induced the Commons to move, by a petition of grace, in relation to a complete protection of the tobacco of that colony against all foreign tobacco, as well as domestic.‡ Accordingly almost, if not quite, the last public act of James I. was to issue a proclamation to this effect, which was entitled, “A Proclamation for the utter prohibiting the importation and use of all tobacco which is not of the proper growth of the colony of Virginia, and the Somer Islands, or one of them.”§ England and Wales he represented, in this proclamation, “as utterly unfyt in respect of the clymate, to cherish tobacco for any medicinal use, which is the only good to be approved in yt.”

By this time Virginia was regarded by the English monarchy as a great tobacco plantation, and the only regard or affection felt for the colony was that of pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings—the raising the greatest possible revenue from it, monopolizing the profits which belonged to the planters, and diverting into the British treasury the fruits of their industry. Such, for more than twenty years, was the course of James the First, and such was the policy he bequeathed to his successor. His intimate connection with the subject of tobacco, both by his literary publications and his legal acts, has rendered it necessary often to speak of him. We have now, however, reached the period of his decease. The last *law* upon tobacco, which he promulgated, I have already referred to, and shall, in another number of these articles—which may be considered as therapeutical episodes or “curiosities of medical experience”—pass on to the measures of Charles I. and other sovereigns and countries respecting the vegetable whose *biography* I am considering.

FATAL CASE OF INTUSSUSCEPTION OF THE JEJUNUM.

By B. Mortimer Enders, M.D., of Baton Rouge, La.

ON the 15th of January, 1844, I was called to see a negro woman, a strong muscular field hand. I found her laboring under the most excruciating bearing-down pains, not unlike the pains of labor, and was in-

* A Compendious History of Italy from Guicciardini and other Sources, p. 316.

† Rymer's *Fœdera Conventionis*, &c., tome xvii. p. 621.

‡ Cobbett's *Parliamentary History*, vol. i. pp. 1489-1497.

§ Rymer's *Fœdera Conventionis*, &c., tome xvii. p. 668.